Configuring Data Encryption Services

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Bay Networks *Where Information Flows.*™

Bay Networks Where Information Flows.

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Preface

This guide describes how to configure data encryption on a Bay Networks® router.

Before You Begin

Before using this guide, you must complete the following procedures. For a new router:

- Install the router (refer to the installation guide that came with your router).
- Connect the router to the network and create a pilot configuration file (see *Quick-Starting Routers*, *Configuring BayStack Remote Access*, or *Connecting ASN Routers to a Network)*.

Make sure that you are running the latest version of Bay Networks BayRS™ and Site Manager software. For information about upgrading BayRS and Site Manager, see the upgrading guide for your version of BayRS.

Text Conventions

This guide uses the following text conventions:

angle brackets (< >)	Indicate that you choose the text to enter based on the description inside the brackets. Do not type the brackets when entering the command. Example: If the command syntax is: **ping** *<ip_address>*, you enter: **ping 192.32.10.12**
bold text	Indicates text that you need to enter and command names and options. Example: Enter **show ip** {**alerts** | **routes**} Example: Use the **dinfo** command.
braces ({})	Indicate required elements in syntax descriptions where there is more than one option. You must choose only one of the options. Do not type the braces when entering the command. Example: If the command syntax is: **show ip** {**alerts** | **routes**}, you must enter either: **show ip alerts** or **show ip routes**.
brackets ([ ])	Indicate optional elements in syntax descriptions. Do not type the brackets when entering the command. Example: If the command syntax is: **show ip interfaces** [**-alerts**], you can enter either: **show ip interfaces** or **show ip interfaces -alerts**.
ellipsis points (. . .)	Indicate that you repeat the last element of the command as needed. Example: If the command syntax is: **ethernet/2/1** [<*parameter*> <*value*>] . . ., you enter **ethernet/2/1** and as many parameter-value pairs as needed.

italic text	Indicates file and directory names, new terms, book titles, and variables in command syntax descriptions. Where a variable is two or more words, the words are connected by an underscore. Example: If the command syntax is: **show at** <*valid_route*> *valid_route* is one variable and you substitute one value for it.
`screen text`	Indicates system output, for example, prompts and system messages. Example: `Set Bay Networks Trap Monitor Filters`
separator (>)	Shows menu paths. Example: Protocols > IP identifies the IP option on the Protocols menu.
vertical line (|)	Separates choices for command keywords and arguments. Enter only one of the choices. Do not type the vertical line when entering the command. Example: If the command syntax is: **show ip** {**alerts** | **routes**}, you enter either: **show ip alerts** or **show ip routes**, but not both.

Acronyms

ANSI	American National Standards Institute
DES	Data Encryption Standard
DLCI	data link connection identifier
IETF	Internet Engineering Task Force
ISDN	Integrated Services Digital Network
LTSS	long-term shared secret
MD5	Message Digest 5
MEK	Master Encryption Key
MIB	management information base

NPK	Node Protection Key
NTP	Network Time Protocol
pcfs	personal computer file system
PPP	Point-to-Point Protocol
PVC	permanent virtual circuit
PRI	Primary Rate Interface
RNG	random number generator
SEO	strong encryption option
TEK	Traffic Encryption Key
WAN	wide area network
WEP	WAN Encryption Protocol

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800-2LANWAN

Chapter 1
Data Encryption Overview

Bay Networks data encryption services enable you to protect sensitive traffic on your network. Encryption prevents unauthorized persons from reading, changing, or replaying data that travels between Bay Networks routers.

Data encryption services include:

- Software-based encryption for PPP dedicated links for the BN®, AN®, ARN™, ASN™, System 5000™ router modules, and all serial interfaces. This includes encryption on multiline and multilink.
- Software-based encryption for frame relay circuits that have one permanent virtual circuit (PVC) per service record. This includes encryption on multiline.
- Encryption configurable on a line or circuit basis.
- Encryption independent or combined with data compression.

You can configure PPP dial backup for a frame relay circuit that uses data encryption. Be aware, however, that if the primary circuit fails, data that travels over the backup circuit is unencrypted.

Data Encryption Architecture

Bay Networks uses the following standards and protocols to provide encryption services:

- Data Encryption Standard (DES)
- Message Digest 5 (MD5)
- WAN Encryption Protocol (WEP), proprietary to Bay Networks

Data Encryption Standard (DES)

Bay Networks bases encryption services on DES, which the United States government has adopted to protect sensitive but nonclassified data. The American National Standards Institute (ANSI), the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), and various banking and financial standards groups have also incorporated DES into security standards.

DES describes the process that transforms 64-bit blocks of data from readable *plaintext* to scrambled *ciphertext*. A 40-bit or 56-bit number that you generate, known as a *key*, controls the scrambling and unscrambling. Both ends of a link must use the same key value for one end to be able to decipher the data that the other end sends.

DES is designed so that even if someone knows some of the plaintext data and the corresponding ciphertext, there is no way to determine the key without trying all possible keys. The strength of encryption-based security rests on the size of the key, and on properly protecting the key.

Because DES is a public standard, the encryption is secure only if the communicating routers and the management station keep the DES key secret and protected from unauthorized change.

40-Bit and 56-Bit Encryption Strengths

Bay Networks offers two encryption strengths:

- The standard router software includes encryption that uses 40-bit DES keys. This version provides reasonably strong security.
- A strong encryption option (SEO) for router software that uses 56-bit DES keys.

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Message Digest 5 (MD5)

MD5 is a secure hash algorithm, and is a component in a number of IETF standard protocols. MD5 operates on data of varying lengths, and produces from it a single 128-bit output called the *digest*. It is very difficult, given one message and its digest, to fabricate another message that has the same digest.

This property enables MD5 to function like a checksum to detect errors in the integrity of a message. When a message that contains a secret key is hashed, the resulting digest also authenticates the origin of the message: only a source that possesses the secret key could have calculated the digest. This technique is called *keyed MD5*.

Bay Networks encryption uses MD5 to:

- Authenticate the originator of the message, that is, to verify that the source possesses the secret key.
- Verify the integrity of the DES keying material.
- Create new keys as part of a process that changes key values.

WAN Encryption Protocol (WEP)

WEP employs the DES algorithm, combined with MD5 and the appropriate key, to encrypt data and add protocol information the receiver requires to identify the data as encrypted. This encryption protocol is proprietary to Bay Networks.

WEP begins by establishing the security of the link and verifying that both ends have the same key. The two sides of the link issue connection request and acknowledgment messages. They use keyed MD5 to exchange and authenticate these messages. If the negotiation fails, data communication does not occur on that circuit.

Security and Data Encryption

To use data encryption effectively, you must take precautions to protect the security of your network equipment and the configuration process.

Site Security

Carefully restrict unauthorized access to routers that encrypt data and the workstations you use to configure encryption. Because DES is a public standard, data is secure only if you properly protect the encryption keys. The configuration files that contain these keys include safeguards to prevent unauthorized access. However, a good strategy is to physically protect your equipment.

Configuration Security

You store the key management files that Bay Networks encryption services use on removable media, such as floppy disks, and you should store this media in a secure place. This is the easiest way to prevent unauthorized persons from gaining access to these files.

You should always configure the node protection keys (NPKs) locally, not over a network. When you connect a computer to a router's console port to configure encryption, use a computer that is not connected to any other equipment.

You can, however, configure long term shared secrets (LTSSs) remotely because LTSSs are encrypted.

Follow recommendations about network security in this guide.

Encryption Keys

Figure 1-1 illustrates the hierarchy of keys that Bay Networks encryption uses to protect and transmit data.

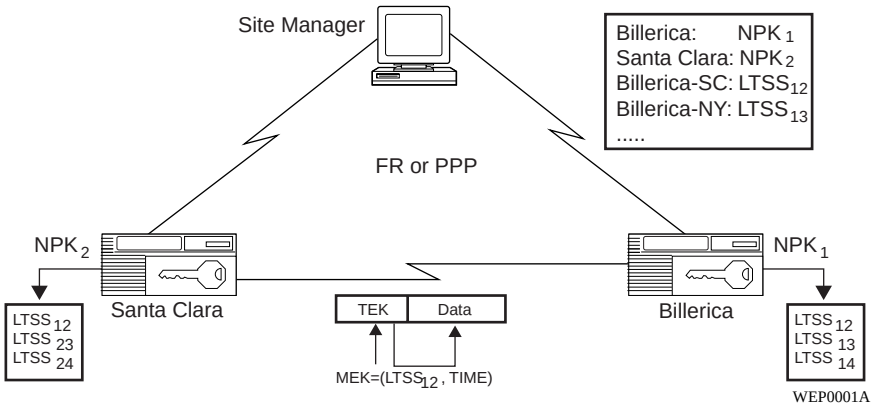

Figure 1-1. Hierarchy of Encryption Keys

The keys are the:

- Node Protection Key (NPK). It encrypts the LTSS.
- Long-Term Shared Secret (LTSS). It is the source for the Master Encryption Key.
- Master Encryption Key (MEK). It encrypts the Traffic Encryption Key.
- Traffic Encryption Key (TEK). The TEK encrypts the data that travels across the network.

Random Number Generator (RNG)

The Bay Networks key management software uses an RNG in Site Manager to generate values for the keys. These values are statistically random. An RNG uses as its source a *seed* that you supply. For instructions, see "Creating Seeds" on page 3-2.

Site Manager also uses its RNG to generate NPKs, and LTSSs.

The router software uses the RNG to generate TEKs.

Node Protection Key (NPK)

The NPK encrypts and decrypts LTSSs. The NPK is stored in the router's nonvolatile memory and its *fingerprint*, which is a 128-bit version of the NPK generated by the hash algorithm, is in the management information base (MIB). The NPK and its fingerprint must match for encryption to occur.

You should create and use a different NPK for each secure router on your network.

Caution: The NPK is the most critical key in the hierarchy. If the NPK is compromised, all encrypted data on the router could be compromised. Protect the files that store the NPKs, preferably by using removable media that you store securely. Also protect the routers on which the NPKs reside.

The process of generating and using NPKs is as follows:

1. The key management software uses an RNG in Site Manager to generate as many NPKs as your network requires, and you specify a name for each NPK.
2. You use the Technician Interface to enter an NPK value in the router's nonvolatile memory. You do this for each secure router.
3. You enter the same NPK in the Site Manager PPP or frame relay Node Protection Key parameter for that router.

Generating an NPK

To generate an NPK you must:

1. Use the WEP software to create a seed that initializes the random number generator for the NPKs.
2. Use the WEP NPK Key Manager in Site Manager to generate NPKs.

Entering the NPK on the Router

You enter the NPK into a router locally using the console port and the secure shell section of the Technician Interface. A password protects access to the secure shell.

The easiest way to enter the NPK is to use a text editor in read-only mode to display the contents of the file that contains your NPKs. Examples of editors include vi or emacs on a UNIX platform and EDIT on a PC. Copy the value of the appropriate NPK, and paste it into the Technician Interface command line.

Note: You should never use a terminal server to enter the NPK. Instead, you should enter the NPK in each router using a laptop computer that you attach directly to the router.

The NPK is stored in the router's nonvolatile memory. You cannot access the NPK or the password by means of the MIB or by using normal Technician Interface debug commands. Nor can you invoke the secure shell in a TELNET session.

Choosing a Secure Shell Password

The Secure Shell password protects all of the secret data in the router that WEP uses. Select a password of at least 10 to 12 characters. Do not use anything obvious, like your nickname, family birthdates, or your social security number. Change this password often and randomly.

Entering the NPK into Site Manager

You must also enter the NPK into Site Manager using the PPP or frame relay Node Protection Key parameter. When you enter an NPK, its value is visible only until you click on the Apply button. When you modify the security configuration for a router, you must enter the NPK exactly as you entered it when you first configured encryption; otherwise, you cannot make changes.

Long-Term Shared Secret (LTSS)

The LTSS is the source for the Master Encryption Key (MEK). It consists of 128 to 248 bits of secret data that each end of a secure link shares. The LTSS resides in the MIB, encrypted by the NPK, which you must have previously entered into Site Manager. You need a different LTSS for each circuit that you configure to use encryption.

The key manager uses an RNG to generate LTSSs, and you specify a name for each of these values. After you create a file of LTSS keys, you assign the same key to each end of a secure circuit.

Note: Store the files of NPKs and LTSSs on removable media, such as floppy disks, and store that media in a safe place.

Master Encryption Key (MEK)

The MEK encrypts the Traffic Encryption Key (TEK). The LTSS for a circuit, combined with the current time, is the source of its MEK. You do not actually generate, enter, or view the MEK. The WEP software automatically calculates this value. Like the LTSS, the MEK must be the same on each end of a link.

The value of an individual MEK periodically changes according to the value of the MEK Change parameter.

For the encryption software to generate identical MEKs, and for the MEKs to remain identical on both sides of a link as their values change, they must change at approximately the same time. That can only happen if:

- The MEK Change parameter is set to the same value on each end of a link. For more information, see the description of this parameter on page A-3.
- The clocks on both routers are synchronized. For further information about router clocks in relation to encryption, see the section “Synchronizing Router Clocks” on page 2-2.

Traffic Encryption Key (TEK)

The TEK encrypts the data that travels across the network. The RNG on a transmitting router creates the TEK. WEP then encrypts the TEK, using the MEK. At the receiving router, WEP decrypts the TEK, and uses it to decrypt the data.

The TEK that the standard encryption software generates is 40 bits long. The strong encryption option (SEO) can generate both 40-bit and 56-bit TEKs.

The TEK automatically changes according to the values in the TEK Change Seconds and TEK Change Bytes parameters. A sending router generates a new TEK, and WEP encrypts it. The receiving router notes the change, decrypts it, replaces the old TEK with the new one, and uses the new one to decrypt current and future data until the TEK changes again.

Each router has its own TEK and TEK Change attributes that it uses to protect data that it sends. A link therefore has two TEKs which are different, and which change independently of each other. For more information on configuring key change attributes, refer to Appendix A, “Encryption Parameters.”

Chapter 2
Considerations Before You Enable Encryption

This chapter presents some essential points that you should consider in preparing to configure encryption at your site.

Requirements for Enabling Encryption

To configure encryption, you must configure WEP parameters and either PPP or frame relay encryption parameters. You must enable encryption for both the line and circuit WEP parameters, and for either PPP or frame relay.

If you enable encryption for the WEP line and circuit, but not for a PPP or frame relay protocol, data does not travel over the network.

If you enable encryption for the line, circuit, and protocol, and some other attribute for encryption is misconfigured, WEP drops data rather than sending it unencrypted.

Selecting Encryption Strength

Both sides of a link must use the same encryption strength. Note that you can select both encryption strengths, enabling a router that has 56-bit encryption strength to use 40-bit encryption with a router that has only 40-bit encryption.

Synchronizing Router Clocks

The Master Encryption Key (MEK) must be the same at both ends of a link. Therefore, the MEK Change parameter value, which sets the amount of time between changes in the value of the MEK, must also be the same. For these values to be the same routinely, the MEK changes must occur at approximately the same time, which requires that the routers use the same date and time. If the routers' clocks differ by more than the MEK Change value, WEP drops all packets.

To synchronize the routers, you can use either or both of these options:

- Network Time Protocol (NTP).
- MEK Change parameter. Set to a value large enough to accommodate differences between the routers' clocks.

Caution: You should disable TELNET access of any kind between secure routers. If anyone changes the date on either of the routers, traffic stops.

Using Encryption with AN Routers

AN router models earlier than Version 8.12/2.12 lose both date and time if they are powered off. To use encryption with these older ANs, you must synchronize the router clocks before you configure encryption.

Newer models have a battery that maintains the router clock. If your AN has a model number in the format AE *xxxxxxx*, it is a new, BayStack™ AN, and it has the battery.

Encryption and Performance

Using encryption requires substantial resources, and reduces router throughput. Consider this when you select the interfaces on which to use encryption. You can, however, lower the cost of using encryption by using data compression with encryption. You can configure both hardware- and software-based data compression over PPP and frame relay networks running encryption.

Enabling compression improves bandwidth efficiency by eliminating redundant strings in data streams. This, in turn, improves network response times and reduces line costs. Hardware compression is particularly effective in improving a router's throughput when you use encryption.

When you use encryption with compression, the software compresses the data before it encrypts it.

For instructions on how to use data compression, refer to *Configuring Data Compression Services.*

Maintenance Considerations for the NPK

Your configuration file includes a fingerprint of the Node Protection Key (NPK). The NPK in the MIB must match the NPK in the router's nonvolatile memory, or encryption cannot occur. This means that if you want to change anything in your encryption configuration after you have exited from the original configuration session, you must reenter the NPK exactly as you entered it initially. For instructions on how to enter an NPK on a router, see page 3-9.

If you install a new CPU board on a router, or swap boards between routers, you must reenter the NPK on the affected routers.

The NPK remains on a board that you remove from a router using data encryption. For security reasons, you need to plan ahead to make sure that an NPK you are using resides only on a router that carries encrypted traffic.

Using Floppy Disks to Store Key Files

For security reasons, you should use removable media such as floppy disks to store key files.

Reading Key Files on PC Floppy Disk from UNIX

You can use the same floppy disks on both PCs and UNIX platforms if you have UNIX *personal computer file system* (pcfs) compatibility, which allows UNIX platforms to access data on floppy disks formatted for PCs. Issue the following series of commands:

1. **Log on as superuser.**

   % **su**

2. **Enter the superuser password.**

   password *<password>*

3. **Move to the root file system.**

   $ **cd /**

4. **Make a mount point directory.**

   $ **mkdir** *<directory_name>*

5. **Mount the floppy disk.**

   $ **mount -t pcfs /dev/fd0** *<directory_name>*

Configuring Encryption with Dial Backup

You can configure a frame relay PVC that uses encryption with a PPP dial backup circuit. If the primary line fails, traffic travels unencrypted over the PPP backup circuit.

PPP dial backup does not work with PPP circuits that you configure for encryption. Further, if a PPP primary circuit includes values in any PPP encryption parameters, whether or not the circuit uses encryption, PPP dial backup does not work.

Frame relay dial backup does not work with frame relay circuits that you configure for encryption.

Chapter 3
Enabling Encryption

This chapter describes how to configure data encryption.

Before You Begin

Before you can start data encryption, you must start Site Manager and:

1. Create and save a configuration file that has at least one PPP or frame relay interface.
2. Specify router hardware, if this is a local mode configuration file.
3. Retrieve the configuration file in local, remote, or dynamic mode.
4. Reboot the router.

Modifying Encryption Parameters Using Technician Interface

The Technician Interface allows you to modify parameters by issuing **set** and **commit** commands with the management information base (MIB) object ID. This process is equivalent to modifying parameters using Site Manager. For more information about using the Technician Interface to access the MIB, refer to *Using Technician Interface Software*.

Caution: Unlike using Site manager, the Technician Interface does not verify parameter values you enter. Entering an invalid value can corrupt your configuration.

Starting Encryption

To enable Bay Networks data encryption on your network, you must:

1. Create the seeds that the randon number generator (RNG) uses as source values for the node protection keys (NPKs) and long-term shared secrets (LTSSs).
2. Create an NPK for each secure router.
3. Create an LTSS for each secure line or interface.
4. Enter an NPK on each secure router using the console interface.
5. Create the seeds that are source values for Traffic Encryption Keys (TEKs).
6. Enter the NPK in the PPP or frame relay Node Protection Key parameter.
7. Enter the LTSS in the PPP or frame relay and LTSS Value parameters.

You can also customize encryption by editing the PPP or frame relay encryption parameters, as well as the WEP line and interface parameters.

Creating Seeds

From the management console (a PC or UNIX workstation) on which you have installed Site Manager, you create two seeds to initialize the RNG that generates keys. Site Manager 6.00 or higher includes software that enables you to create these seeds.

Site Manager for the PC includes an environment variable that defines the location where the files that will contain the NPKs and LTSSs reside. On a UNIX platform, you must set this path.

From the Technician Interface, you create one seed for the NPK for each router.

The following sections provide information about creating seeds for the NPKs and LTSSs. The section "Creating TEKs," later in this chapter, describes how to create the seed for a TEK.

Creating Seeds on a PC

To use a PC to create seeds that the WEP software uses to generate NPKs and LTSSs, you issue the **wfkseed** command at the DOS prompt. Default values exist for the key file path and the length of the LTSS key. If you want to change either value, you must do so before you create the seeds. Instructions follow.

Changing the Path to the Key Files

WF_KEY_FILE_PATH is an environment variable that resides in the Site Manager initialization (*\windows\siteman.ini)* file. It defines the location, or path, to which WEP can write the seeds, and from which Site Manager can both retrieve the seeds, and write the generated keys to NPK and LTSS files. The default value of the path is *<n>:*, where *n* is assigned to a drive with removable media.

If you want to change the storage place for your generated key files, use an editor such as Notepad to edit the *WF_KEY_FILE_PATH* line.

Note: Store the files containing NPKs and LTSSs on removable media, such as floppy disks, and store that media in a safe place.

Changing the Length of the LTSS Key Generator

You can set the length of the LTSSs to a value other than the default of 128 bits by editing the *WF_LTSS_KEY_GEN_LEN* line in the Site Manager initialization (*\windows\siteman.ini)* file. Use an editor such as Notepad. You can enter a value from 128 to 248.

Running the wfkseed Command

The **wfkseed** command creates the seed that enables WEP to generate random numbers. You run this command twice to create seeds, once for the NPK key file and and once for the LTSS key file.

1. **Insert your choice of removable media (such as floppy disk) in an available drive on your PC.**
2. **At the DOS prompt, enter:**

   wfkseed

WEP asks:

```
Do you wish to create the LTSS or NPK Key File? [LTSS]:
```

3. **Press Return to create the LTSS key file.**

   WEP displays this message:

   ```
   Enter the path of the key path:
   ```

4. **Enter:**

   *<n>***:**

   where *n* is the letter assigned to a drive with the removable media that you are using to store the key files.

   WEP then displays this message:

   ```
   To initialize the seed for the cryptographic random number
   generator, please now enter a series of characters which you
   would consider to be 'random.'  As you enter them, dots '.' will
   be displayed to indicate progress.  If your string is not
   'random' enough, questions '?' will be displayed.  In that case,
   modify the pattern you are entering.  When enough data is input,
   you will be prompted to stop (near 3 lines of input)...
   ```

5. **Type a series of random characters.**

   The screen displays a dot for each 5 keystrokes that WEP accepts.

   ```
   .... .... .... .... ....
   .... .... .... .... ....
   .... .... .... ..
   ```

   If your keystrokes are not random enough, the screen displays `???`

   After you enter a sufficient number of random keystrokes, WEP displays a completion message, and returns you to the prompt.

   ```
   All done, thank you!
   ```

6. **Enter the wfkseed command again to generate the NPK key file.**

   WEP asks

   ```
   Do you wish to create the LTSS or NPK Key File? [LTSS]:
   ```

7. **Type npk, and press [Return]**.

8. **Repeat Steps 3 and 4 above to generate the NPK key file.**

Creating Seeds on a UNIX Platform

To create a seed on a UNIX platform:

1. Set the environment variable for the path to the key files.
2. If you want to set a length other than the default value (128 bits) for the LTSSs, change the value before you generate the seeds.
3. Enter the WEP **wfkseed** command.

Each of these steps is detailed in the following sections.

Setting a Path to the Key Files

You must set an environment variable to establish a location for the key files.

Note: Store the files containing NPKs and LTSSs on removable media, such as floppy disks, and store that media in a safe place.

1. **Insert your choice of removable media in an available drive attached to the UNIX workstation.**
2. **At the C shell prompt, enter:**

   setenv WF_KEY_FILE_PATH *<n>*

   where *n* is a removable disk that you are using to store the key files.

Changing the Length of the LTSS Key Generator

You can set the length of the RNGs for the LTSSs to a value other than the default of 128 bits.

At the C shell prompt, enter:

setenv WF_LTSS_KEY_GEN_LEN *<number of bits, from 128 to 248>*

Running the WEP wfkseed Command

The **wfkseed** command creates the seed that enables you to generate random numbers. You run this command twice to create seeds, once for the NPK key file and once for the LTSS key file.

To create the LTSS seed:

1. **At the C shell prompt, enter:**

   wfkseed

   WEP asks:

   ```
   Do you wish to create the LTSS or NPK Key File? [LTSS]:
   ```

2. **Press [Return] to create the LTSS key file.**

   WEP displays this message:

   ```
   To initialize the seed for the cryptographic random number
   generator, please now enter a series of characters which you
   would consider to be 'random.'  As you enter them, dots '.' will
   be displayed to indicate progress.  If your string is not
   'random' enough, questions '?' will be displayed.  In that case,
   modify the pattern you are entering.  When enough data is input,
   you will be prompted to stop (near 3 lines of input)...
   ```

3. **Type a series of random characters.**

   The screen displays a dot for each 5 keystrokes that WEP accepts.

   ```
   .... .... .... .... ....
   .... .... .... .... ....
   .... .... .... ..
   ```

   If your keystrokes are not random enough, the screen displays ???

   After you enter a sufficient number of random keystrokes, WEP displays a completion message, and returns you to the prompt.

   ```
   All done, thank you!
   ```

4. **Enter the wfkseed command again to generate the NPK key file.**

   WEP asks:

   ```
   Do you wish to create the LTSS or NPK Key File? [LTSS]:
   ```

5. **Type npk and press [Return]**.

6. **Repeat Step 3 to generate the NPK key file.**

Creating Seeds on the Router

Using the Technician Interface, you create one seed for the NPK using the **kseed** command. To store the seed in nonvolatile memory, execute the **kset npk** command. If you do not execute both of these commands, the encryption software will not run.

Creating NPKs and LTSSs

After you generate the NPK and LTSS seeds, you open Site Manager on your router's management console and use the WEP Key Manager tool to generate NPKs and LTSSs. You enter an NPK on each router, and in the Site Manager NPK parameter. You enter the LTSSs in the MIBs of each router on a link.

Creating NPKs

To generate an NPK:

1. **Start Site Manager.**

   Note that you open Site Manager *after* you set the path to the key files.

2. **Select Tools > WEP Key Manager > NPK Manager.**

3. **In the NPK name box, type a name for the NPK.**

   Specify a name that identifies this router, perhaps by location, for example, *Boston*.

4. **Click on Generate.**

5. **Click on Add.**

   The NPK name and value appear in the NPK list box.

6. **Repeat Steps 3, 4, and 5 to generate as many NPKs as you need.**

7. **After you finish, click on OK.**

   Site Manager saves the NPKs on the removable media you selected when you set the key file path.

The file name that stores NPKs on both PC and UNIX platforms is *wep_npk.dat*.

Caution: Do not attempt to edit this file. If you do, the NPKs may become invalid.

Creating LTSSs

To generate an LTSS:

1. **Start Site Manager.**

   Note that you open Site Manager *after* you have set the path to the key files.

2. **Select Tools > WEP Key Manager > LTSS Manager.**

3. **In the LTSS name box, type a name for the LTSS.**

   Remember that the routers on both ends of a link share the LTSS. Choose a name that identifies the link, perhaps by locations, for example, *Boston_Sacramento*.

4. **Click on Generate.**

5. **Click on Add.**

   The LTSS name and value appear in the LTSS list box.

6. **Repeat Steps 3, 4, and 5 to generate as many LTSSs as you need.**

7. **After you finish, click on OK.**

   Site Manager saves the LTSSs on the removable media you selected when you set the key file path.

The file name that stores LTSSs on a PC or UNIX platform is *wep_ltss.dat*.

Caution: Do not attempt to edit this file. If you do, the LTSS may become invalid.

Entering an NPK on a Router

The router stores its NPK in nonvolatile memory. To enter the NPK, you work in the secure shell of the router. Follow these instructions to copy the NPK to the router from the file you created using the Site Manager WEP tool. You enter an NPK on each secure router.

Note: These instructions assume that you have connected a PC or UNIX computer directly to the console port of the router. For instructions on connecting a computer to the router console port, refer to the installation guide that came with your router.

To enter an NPK on a router:

1. **At the Technician Interface, enter:**

   ksession

   You enter the secure shell, which prompts you for the password.

2. **Enter the password.**

   If you have not yet created a password, enter:

   kpassword *<password>*

   If you have already created a password, enter:

   <password>

   Your password should be at least 10 to 12 characters long. It should not be anything obvious. Change it often using the **kpassword** command.

   The prompt changes to SSHELL>, indicating that you are in the secure shell.

3. **To view NPKs, display the** *wep_npk_file***, created by the wfkseed command.**

   On a PC, use an editor such as EDIT or Notepad.

   On a Unix platform, use an editor such as vi or emacs in read-only mode. For example:

   vi -R a:/wep_npk_file

4. **Using a text editor, copy the NPK for this router.**

5. **At the SSHELL prompt, enter the kset command followed by a space, and paste in the NPK.**

   kset npk 0x *<NPK_value>*

   You must enter the NPK value in hexadecimal form, and you must include the *0x* notation.

6. **Save the configuration file.**

7. **Exit the secure shell by entering:**

   kexit

   You return to the regular prompt.

Changing NPKs

To maintain security, you should change NPKs on a router periodically. For many applications, a period of three to six months is appropriate.

To change an NPK, issue the **kset NPK** command as described in the section "Entering an NPK on a Router" on page 3-9. The new NPK overwrites its predecessor, and WEP now uses the new NPK value. Remember that you must also enter the new NPK in the PPP or frame relay Node Protection key parameter the next time you want to change your encryption configuration.

Monitoring NPKs

If the NPK on a router does not match the NPK in the MIB, encryption does not work. This situation occurs most frequently when you change a CPU board on one slot of a router, and that slot therefore lacks the current NPK.

You can view the log notes to make sure that the NPK for each slot matches the value of the NPK in the MIB. If they do not match, you can change either the router NPK value or the MIB NPK value by working in the secure shell of the router.

To view the log notes, in the Technician Interface enter:

log -ffwidt -eKEYMGR

Changing an NPK on a Router

To change the router NPK value, follow the procedure in the section, "Entering an NPK on a Router" on page 3-9.

Changing an NPK in the MIB

To change the NPK value in the MIB:

1. **At the Technician Interface, enter:**

   ksession

   You enter the secure shell, which prompts you for the password.

2. **Enter the password.**

   The prompt changes to `SSHELL`.

3. **Enter:**

   ktranslate *<old_NPK_value>*

   The MIB now has the same NPK as the router.

4. **Save the configuration file.**

Changing LTSSs

You should change LTSSs periodically. To change LTSSs, create new ones using the WEP Key Manager tool as described in the section "Creating NPKs and LTSSs" on page 3-7.

Creating TEKs

The router stores its TEK seed in nonvolatile memory. WEP uses and manages the TEK to encrypt data. Your only task is to create a seed for the RNG that generates TEKs.

Note: These instructions assume that you have connected a PC or UNIX computer directly to the console port of the router. For instructions on connecting a computer to the router console port, refer to the installation guide that came with your router.

The **kseed** command creates the seed that enables WEP to generate random numbers. To create a TEK seed, you work in the secure shell of the router.

1. **At the C shell prompt on a UNIX platform, or at the DOS prompt on a PC, enter:**

   ksession

   You enter the secure shell, which prompts you for the password.

2. **Enter the password.**

   Your password should be at least 10 to 12 characters long. It should not be anything obvious. Change it often.

   The prompt changes to `SSHELL>`, indicating that you are now in the secure shell.

3. **Enter the kseed command and press [Return].**

   WEP asks:

   ```
   Do you wish to create the TEK Key File?
   ```

4. **Press Return to create the TEK key file.**

   WEP displays:

   ```
   To initialize the seed for the cryptographic random number
   generator, please now enter a series of characters which you
   would consider to be 'random.'  As you enter them, dots '.' will
   be displayed to indicate progress.  If your string is not
   'random' enough, questions '?' will be displayed.  In that case,
   modify the pattern you are entering.  When enough data is input,
   you will be prompted to stop (near 3 lines of input)...
   ```

   As you type, the screen displays a dot for each keystroke the WEP accepts:

   ```
   .... .... .... .... ....
   .... .... .... .... ....
   .... .... .... ..
   ```

   If your keystrokes are not random enough, the screen displays `???`

   When you have entered a sufficient number of random keystrokes, WEP displays a message telling you you're done, and returns you to the prompt.

   ```
   All done, thank you!
   ```

5. **Exit the secure shell by entering:**

   kexit

   You return to the regular prompt.

Starting Encryption for PPP

To configure encryption for PPP:

1. **Insert the floppy disk or other removable media that contains your NPK and LTSS files.**

Note: Take the following precaution to make sure that your NPK and LTSS source files are the ones you generated: When you enter values for the NPK, the LTSS Value, and LTSS Name parameters following the directions in the steps below, make sure that the path that appears in the top bar of the Configuration Manager window, the WEP NPK window, and the WEP LTSS window is the path that you set for your NPK and LTSS files.

2. **Select the WEP protocol.**

Site Manager Path	
You do this	**System responds**
1. Select a port to configure for PPP.	The Add Circuit window opens.
2. Click on **OK**.	The WAN Protocols window opens.
3. Choose **PPP** and click on **OK**.	The Select Protocols window opens.
4. Scroll down to choose **WEP**. Click on **OK.**	You return to the Configuration Manager.

3. **Enter the NPK.**

   You need to do this once for each router or configuration file.

Site Manager Path	
You do this	**System responds**
1. Set the **Node Protection Key** parameter. Click on **Help** or see the parameter description on page A-1.	
2. Click on **Apply**.	The PPP Interface Lists window remains open.

   After you enter the NPK, the remaining parameters become available. If you are editing a configuration file that you created during a previous session, you must enter exactly the same NPK that you used before.

4. **Enter the value for the LTSS Value and LTSS Name parameters.**

   When you enter the LTSS Value, you automatically enter the LTSS Name.

Site Manager Path	
You do this	**System response**
1. Set the **LTSS Value** parameter. Click on **Help** or see the parameter description on page A-3.	
2. Click on **Apply**.	The PPP Interface Lists window remains open.

5. Set the Encrypt Enable parameter to Enable.

The Encrypt Enable parameter defaults to Disable. Both the Encrypt Enable parameter for PPP and the WEP Enable parameter must be set to Enable for WEP to function. (Instruction on setting the WEP Enable parameter is provided in "Configuring WEP Parameters" on page 3-19.)

Site Manager Path	
You do this	**System responds**
1. Select the **Encrypt Enable** parameter. Click on **Help** or see the parameter description on page A-2.	
2. Click on **Apply**.	The PPP Interface Lists window remains open.

6. Set a change time for the MEK.

The MEK Change parameter sets the amount of time, in minutes, between changes in the MEK. The value for this attribute must be the same on both sides of a link.

Site Manager Path	
You do this	**System responds**
1. Set the **MEK Change** parameter. Click on **Help** or see the parameter description on page A-3	
2. Click on **Apply**.	You have entered a value you entered for the MEK Change parameter. The PPP Interface Lists window remains open.

7. Click on Done to exit the window.

8. Configure the WEP parameters.

For instructions, see the section "Configuring WEP Parameters," on page 3-19.

Starting Encryption for Frame Relay

To configure encryption for frame relay:

1. **Insert the floppy disk or other removable media that contains your NPK and LTSS files.**

Note: Take the following precaution to make sure that your NPK and LTSS source files are the ones you generated: When you enter values for the NPK, the LTSS Value, and the LTSS Name parameters following the directions in the steps below, make sure that the path that appears in the top bar of the Configuration Manager window, the WEP NPK window, and the WEP LTSS window is the path that you set for your NPK and LTSS files.

2. **Select the WEP protocol.**

Site Manager Path	
You do this	**System responds**
1. Select a port to configure for Frame Relay.	The Add Circuit window opens.
2. Click on **OK**.	The WAN Protocols window opens.
3. Select **Frame Relay** and click on **OK**.	The Select Protocols window opens.
4. Scroll down to select **WEP**. Click on **OK.**	You return to the Configuration Manager.

3. Enter the NPK.

You need to do this once for each router or configuration file.

Site Manager Path	
You do this	**System responds**
1. In the Configuration Manager window, select **Protocols > Frame Relay** > Services.	The Frame Relay Service List window opens.
2. Click on **PVCs**.	The FR PVC List window opens.
3. Click on **Add**.	The FR PVC Add window opens.
4. Enter a DLCI number. For instructions, see *Configuring Frame Relay Services* (published by Bay Networks). Click on **OK**.	You return to the FR PVC List window.
5. Set the **Node Protection Key** parameter. Click on **Help** or see the parameter description on page A-1.	The NPK Values that you generated previously appear in the WEP NPK window.
6. Click on **Apply**.	The Frame Relay PVC List window remains open.

After you enter the NPK, the remaining parameters become available. If you are editing a configuration file that you created during a previous session, you must enter exactly the same NPK that you used before.

4. Enter the values for the LTSS Value and LTSS Name parameters.

When you enter the LTSS Value, you automatically enter the LTSS Name.

Site Manager Path	
You do this	**System response**
1. Set the **LTSS Value** parameter. Click on **Help** or see the parameter description on page A-3.	
2. Click on **Apply**.	The Frame Relay PVC List window remains open.

5. **Set the Enable Encryption parameter to Enable.**

   The Encrypt Enable parameter defaults to Disable. You must set both the frame relay Encrypt Enable parameter and the WEP Enable parameter to Enable for WEP to function. (Instruction on setting the WEP Enable parameter is provided in "Configuring WEP Parameters" on page 3-19.)

Site Manager Path	
You do this	**System responds**
1. Set the **Encrypt Enable** parameter. Click on **Help** or see the parameter description on page A-2.	
2. Click on **Apply**.	The Frame Relay PVC List window remains open.

6. **Set a change time for the MEK.**

   The MEK Change parameter sets the amount of time, in minutes, between changes in the MEK. The value for this attribute must be the same on both sides of a link.

Site Manager Path	
You do this	**System responds**
1. Set the **MEK Change** parameter. Click on **Help** or see the parameter description on page A-3.	
2. Click on **Apply**.	The Frame Relay PVC List window remains open.

7. **Click on Done to exit the window.**

8. **Configure the WEP parameters.**

   For instructions, see the section "Configuring WEP Parameters" on page 3-19.

Configuring WEP Parameters

WEP has both line and circuit interface parameters. WEP parameters have default values. To customize WEP for your network, you can edit those values.

Configuring WEP Line Parameters

1. **Enable encryption on this line:**

   The WEP Enable parameter defaults to Enable when you select WEP from the Protocols menu. Both the WEP Enable parameter and the PPP or frame relay Enable parameter must be set to Enable for WEP to function. (Instructions for setting the Enable parameter for PPP can be found in the section "Starting Encryption for PPP" on 3-13. Instructions for setting this parameter for frame relay can be found in the section "Starting Encryption for Frame Relay" on page 3-16.)

Site Manager Path	
You do this	**System responds**
1. In the Configuration Manager window, choose **Protocols**.	The Protocols menu opens.
2. Choose **WEP**.	The WEP menu opens.
3. Choose **Lines**.	The WEP Line Parameters window opens.
4. Set the **Enable** parameter. Click on **Help** or see the parameter description on page A-4.	
5. Click on **Apply**.	The WEP Line Parameters window remains open

2. **Select the encryption strength for this line.**

   Encryption is available in two versions, regular and strong. The standard router software includes encryption that uses regular encryption, that is, 40-bit keys. Bay Networks also offers a strong encryption option that uses 56-bit keys. Strong encryption is generally available only in the United States and Canada.

Select the encryption strength that is appropriate for your network. Note that you can select both encryption strengths. This option enables a system that has 56-bit encryption strength to support secure links with either 40-bit and 56-bit strength encryption sites. If you select both, WEP uses 56-bit encryption if both sides of the link can support it.

Site Manager Path	
You do this	**System responds**
1. Set the **Cipher Mode Mask** parameter. Click on **Help** or see the parameter description on page A-4.	
2. Click on **Apply**.	The WEP Line Parameters window remains open.

3. Set the change rates for the TEK.

The TEK changes depending on the values of the TEK Change Seconds parameter and TEK Change (Bytes) parameter.

The TEK Change Bytes parameter sets the number of bytes between changes in the value of the TEK.

To set the TEK Change Bytes parameter for a line:

Site Manager Path	
You do this	**System responds**
1. Set the **TEK Change (Bytes)** parameter. Click on **Help** or see the parameter description on page A-5.	
2. Click on **Apply**.	The WEP Line Parameters window remains open.

The TEK Change Seconds parameter sets the number of seconds between changes in the value of the TEK.

To set the TEK Change Seconds parameter for a line:

Site Manager Path	
You do this	**System responds**
1. Set the **TEK Change (Seconds)** parameter. Click on **Help** or see the parameter description on page A-5.	
2. Click on **Apply**.	The WEP Line Parameters window remains open.

4. **Click on Done to exit the window.**

Configuring WEP Interface Parameters

1. **Enable encryption on this interface:**

   The WEP Enable parameter defaults to Enable when you select WEP from the Protocols menu. Both the WEP Enable parameter and the PPP or frame relay Enable parameter must be set to Enable for WEP to function. (Instructions for setting the Enable parameter for PPP can be found in the section "Starting Encryption for PPP" on 3-13. Instructions for setting this parameter for frame relay can be found in the section "Starting Encryption for Frame Relay" on page 3-16).

Site Manager Path	
You do this	**System responds**
1. In the Configuration Manager window, choose **Protocols**.	The Protocols menu opens
2. Choose **WEP**.	The WEP menu opens.
3. Choose **Lines**.	The WEP Line Parameters window opens.
4. Set the **Enable** parameter. Click on **Help** or see the parameter description on page A-4.	The options available for the Enable parameter appear.
5. Click on **Apply**.	The WEP Line Parameters window remains open.

2. Select the encryption strength for this interface.

Encryption is available in two versions, regular and strong. The standard router software includes encryption that uses regular encryption, that is, 40-bit keys. Bay Networks also offers a strong encryption option that uses 56-bit keys. Strong encryption is generally available only in the United States and Canada.

Select the encryption strength that is appropriate for your network. Note that you can select both encryption strengths. This option enables a system that has 56-bit encryption strength to support secure links with either 40-bit and 56-bit strength encryption sites. If you select both, WEP uses 56-bit encryption if both sides of the link can support it.

Site Manager Path	
You do this	**System responds**
1. Set the **Cipher Mode Mask** parameter. Click on **Help** or see the parameter description on page A-6.	
2. Click on **Apply**.	The WEP Line Parameters window remains open.

3. Set the change rates for the TEK.

The TEK changes depending on the values of the TEK Change Seconds and TEK Change Bytes parameters.

The TEK Change Bytes parameter sets the number of bytes between changes in the value of the TEK.

To set the TEK Change Bytes parameter for an interface:

Site Manager Path	
You do this	**System responds**
1. Select the **TEK Change (Bytes)** parameter. Click on **Help** or see the parameter description on page A-6.	
2. Click on **Apply**.	The WEP Line Parameters window remains open.

The TEK Change Seconds parameter sets the number of seconds between changes in the value of the TEK.

To set the TEK Change Seconds parameter for an interface:

Site Manager Path	
You do this	**System responds**
1. Set the **TEK Change (Seconds)** parameter. Click on **Help** or see the parameter description on page A-7.	
2. Click on **Apply**.	The WEP Line Parameters window remains open.

4. Click on Done to exit the window.

Disabling Encryption

To disable data encryption on a PPP circuit, follow these instructions:

Site Manager Path	
You do this	**System responds**
1. In the Configuration Manager window, choose **Protocols**.	The Protocols window opens.
2. Choose **PPP**.	The PPP menu opens
3. Choose **Interfaces**.	The PPP Interfaces window opens.
4. Click on **Lines**.	The PPP Line Lists window opens.
5. Set the **Encrypt Enable** parameter to **Disable**. For help, click on **Help** or see the parameter description on page A-2.	
6. Click on **Apply**.	The PPP Interface Lists window remains open.
7. Click on **Done.**	

To disable data encryption on a frame relay circuit, follow these instructions:

Site Manager Path	
You do this	**System responds**
1. In the Configuration Manager window, select **Protocols > Frame Relay** > Services.	The Frame Relay Service List window opens.
2. Click on **PVCs**.	The FR PVC List window opens.
3. Click on **Add**.	The FR PVC Add window opens.
4. Set the **Encrypt Enable** parameter to Disable. For help, click on **Help** or see the parameter description on page A-2.	
5. Click on **Apply**.	The Frame Relay PVC List window remains open.
6. Click on **Done.**	

Deleting Encryption from an Interface

To delete encryption from an interface on which it is currently configured:

1. **In the Configuration Manager window, select Circuits > Edit Circuits.**

   The Circuit List window opens.

2. **Click on Edit.**

   The Circuit Definition window opens.

3. **Select Protocols > Add │ Delete.**

   The Select Protocols window opens.

4. **Deselect WEP and click on OK.**

   Encryption is no longer operating on the interface.

Deleting Encryption from a Router

To delete encryption from all circuits on which it is currently configured:

1. **In the Configuration Manager window, select Protocols > WEP > Delete WEP.**

   A window opens and asks:

   ```
   Do you REALLY want to delete WEP?
   ```

2. **Click on OK.**

   You return to the Configuration Manager. Encryption is no longer operating on the router.

Appendix A
Encryption Parameters

This appendix contains parameter descriptions for PPP and frame relay encryption parameters, and for WEP line and circuit interface parameters.

PPP and Frame Relay Encryption Parameters

Encryption parameters for PPP and frame relay are the same, but Site Manager paths and MIB object IDs differ.

Parameter: **Node Protection Key**

Path: **PPP:** Configuration Manager > Protocols > PPP > PPP Interface Lists window

Frame Relay: Configuration Manager > Protocols > Frame Relay > Services > Frame Relay Service List window > **PVCs** > **Add**

Default: None

Options: 16 hexadecimal digits

Function: 1) Protects LTSSs on Site Manager.

2) Encrypts and decrypts long-term shared secrets (LTSSs) stored in the router's management information base (MIB).

3) Works as a password. The router compares the Node Protection Key (NPK) from RAM to the NPK entered in Site Manager; this ensures that the MIB values are encrypted under the same NPK.

Each router or configuration file requires an NPK.

Instructions: Select the NPK from the list in the Site Manager WEP NPK window. Refer to instructions in Chapter 3.

Parameter:	**Encrypt Enable**
Path:	**PPP:** Configuration Manager > Protocols > PPP > PPP Interface Lists window **Frame Relay:** Configuration Manager > Protocols > Frame Relay > Services > Frame Relay Service List window > **PVCs** > **Add**
Default:	Disable
Options:	Enable | Disable
Function:	Enables or disables encryption services on this port.
Instructions:	Set to Enable if you want to use encryption on this interface. Encryption will not work unless both this parameter and the WEP Enable parameter are set to Enable. If you select WEP in the Protocols menu, but set this parameter to Disable, data does not travel over this circuit.
MIB Object ID:	**PPP:** 1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.4.28.5.1.2 **Frame Relay:** 1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.4.28.4.1.2

Parameter:	**LTSS Name**
Path:	**PPP:** Configuration Manager > Protocols > PPP > PPP Interface Lists window **Frame Relay:** Configuration Manager > Protocols > Frame Relay > Services > Frame Relay Service List window > **PVCs** > **Add**
Default:	None
Options:	A string of up to 29 characters
Function:	Distinguishes this long-term shared secret (LTSS) from others.
Instructions:	Select the LTSS from the list in the Site Manager WEP LTSS window. Refer to instructions in Chapter 3. When you enter the LTSS Value, you automatically enter the LTSS Name it represents.

Parameter: **LTSS Value**

Path: **PPP:** Configuration Manager > Protocols > PPP > PPP Interface Lists window

Frame Relay: Configuration Manager > Protocols > Frame Relay > Services > Frame Relay Service List window > **PVCs** > **Add**

Default: None

Options: 32 through 62 hexadecimal characters

Function: Creates the Master Encryption Key (MEK).

Instructions: Select the LTSS from the list in the Site Manager WEP LTSS window. Refer to instructions in Chapter 3. The long-term shared secret (LTSS) must be the same on both sides of the link. When you enter the LTSS Value, you automatically enter the LTSS Name.

MIB Object ID: **PPP:** 1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.4.28.5.1.5

Frame Relay: 1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.4.28.4.1.8

Parameter: **MEK Change**

Path: **PPP:** Configuration Manager > Protocols > PPP > PPP Interface Lists window

Frame Relay: Configuration Manager > Protocols > Frame Relay > Services > Frame Relay Service List window > **PVCs** > **Add**

Default: 60 minutes

Options: 1 through 65,535 minutes

Function: Sets the amount of time, in minutes, between changes in the value of the Master Encryption Key (MEK).

Instructions: Accept the default, or select another value within the specified range. The value for this parameter must be the same on both sides of a link.

If the router clocks are not synchronized and you want to use encryption, set this parameter to a value large enough to compensate for the time difference between the routers. This ensures that the MEKs are the same on both sides of a link.

MIB Object ID: **PPP:** 1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.4.28.5.1.6

Frame Relay: 1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.4.28.4.1.9

WEP Line Parameters

Parameter: Enable

Path: Configuration Manager > Protocols > WEP > Lines

Default: Enable

Options: Enable | Disable

Function: Enables or disables encryption on this line. Defaults to Enable only if you select WEP in the Protocols menu.

Instructions: Accept the default, Enable, to use encryption on this line. Remember to enable either the PPP or frame relay Encrypt Enable parameter also.

MIB Object ID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.4.28.1.1.2

Parameter: Cipher Mode Mask

Path: Configuration Manager > Protocols > WEP > Lines

Default: DES (40 bit keys)

Options: DES (40 bit keys) | DES (56 bit keys) | Both

Function: Determines whether this line uses 40-bit or 56-bit encryption.

Instructions: Accept the default DES, at 40 bit keys, unless you have the strong encryption option (SEO) that enables you to use 56-bit encryption. Select the Both option if you have 56-bit encryption and don't know the value on the other side of the link. If you select Both, the link uses 56-bit encryption if both sides support it; if not, it uses 40-bit encryption.

The Site Manager screen displays the value of this parameter in hexadecimal notation:

0x 10000000 = 56-bit encryption

0x 20000000 = 40-bit encryption

0x 30000000 = Both

MIB Object ID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.4.28.1.1.5

Parameter: TEK Change (Bytes)

Path: Configuration Manager > Protocols > WEP > Lines
Default: 65,535 bytes
Options: 256 through 2,147,483,647 bytes
Function: Sets the number of data bytes between changes in the value of the TEK.
Instructions: Accept the default or select another value within the specified range.
MIB Object ID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.4.28.1.1.6

Parameter: TEK Change (Seconds)

Path: Configuration Manager > Protocols > WEP > Lines
Default: 10 seconds
Options: 1 through 65,535 seconds
Function: Sets the number of seconds between changes in the value of the Traffic Encryption Key (TEK).
Instructions: Accept the default or select another value within the specified range.
MIB Object ID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.4.28.1.1.7

WEP Circuit Interface Parameters

Parameter: Enable

Path: Configuration Manager > Protocols > WEP > Circuit Interface
Default: Enable
Options: Enable | Disable
Function: Enables or disables encryption on this interface. Defaults to Enable only if you select WEP in the Protocols menu.
Instructions: Accept the default, Enable, to use encryption on this interface. Remember to enable either the PPP or frame relay Encrypt Enable parameter also.
MIB Object ID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.4.28.2.1.2

Parameter: Cipher Mode Mask

Path: Configuration Manager > Protocols > WEP > Circuit Interface

Default: Inherit from Line

Options: Inherit from Line | 40 | 56 | Both

Function: Determines whether this line uses 40-bit or 56-bit encryption.

Instructions: Accept the default, Inherit from Line, or select another option. To select another option, first deselect Inherit from Line, and then select either 40-bit or 56-bit encryption or the Both oprion.

Accept the default, 40, unless you have the strong encryption option that enables you to use 56-bit encryption. Select the Both option if you have 56-bit encryption and don't know the value on the other side of the link. If you select the Both option, the link uses 56-bit encryption if both sides support it; if not, it uses 40-bit encryption.

The Site Manager screen displays the value of this parameter in hexadecimal notation:

0x 10000000 = 56-bit encryption

0x 20000000 = 40-bit encryption

0x 30000000 = Both

0x 40000000 = Inherit from Line

MIB Object ID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.4.28.2.1.4

Parameter: TEK Change (Bytes)

Path: Configuration Manager > Protocols > WEP > Lines

Default: 65,535 bytes

Options: 256 through 2,147,483,647 bytes

Function: Sets the number of data bytes between changes in the value of the Traffic Encryption Key (TEK).

Instructions: Accept the default, or select another value within the specified range.

MIB Object ID: 1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.4.28.1.1.6

Parameter:	**TEK Change (Seconds)**
Path:	Configuration Manager > Protocols > WEP > Lines
Default:	10 seconds
Options:	1 through 65,535 seconds
Function:	Sets the number of seconds between changes in the value of the Traffic Encryption Key (TEK).
Instructions:	Accept the default, or select another value within the specified range.
MIB Object ID:	1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.4.28.1.1.7

Appendix B
Definitions of k Commands

This appendix contains definitions of the “k” commands that you use to work in the secure shell of the router. Use these commands at the Technician Interface.

Command	System Response
kexit	Exits the secure shell.
kget *<subcommand>*	Obtains a parameter in the secure shell. Example: **kget ppp s21** obtains parameter values for PPP circuit 21. Example: **kget fr** *<arguments>* obtains parameters for frame relay circuit *<arguments>.*
kpassword	Changes the password of the secure shell.
kseed	Initializes the cryptographic random number generator while in the secure shell.
ksession	Initiates a secure shell session.
kset *<subcommand>* **[***<flags>***]**	Sets parameter values in the secure shell. Example: **kset npk** *<value>* sets the router Node Protection Key.
ktranslate *<old_NPK>*	Translates a configuration from an old Node Protection Key (NPK) value to the current NPK value. Example: **ktranslate** *<old_npk> <new_npk>*

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